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long and from 3 to 4 miles wide. For a distance of 45 miles its depth is between 575 and 900 feet below sea-level. The origin of the troughs is a subject which still requires further careful work. The author does not accept glacial erosion, drift deposition, or preglacial and interglacial stream erosion as the sole agents of the trough-making, but advances the opinion that each one, and in some cases all, of these have been causes of some of the troughs.

In Pleistocene times there were two glacial epochs, the Admiralty and the Vashon, with an interglacial epoch known as the Puyallup. The glacial invasions were both from the north. In the interglacial epoch there was an uplift of the region about 1,000 feet above the present level which was followed by stream erosion to submaturity stage. In postglacial times there has been submergence of 250 to 280 feet below present level and re-emergence.

2. The bibliography mentioned above is an expansion of the bibliography of Washington geology published by the Survey in 1910, and includes all publications up to date with an introduction of geographical material. It is provided with a full subject index.

3. The mining district covered by the third report is about 30 miles northwest from Spokane. The ore is argentiferous galena in quartz veins. Pay ore has been found in few places, and the output is very small.

T. T. Q.

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1. *Report of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, 1910-1912.* By RICHARD R. HISE. Pp. 102, pls. 21, figs. 23, maps 5.
 2. *Graphite Deposits of Pennsylvania.* By BENJAMIN L. MILLER. Topographic and Geologic Survey of Pennsylvania. Report 6. 1912. Pp. 143, pls. 17, map 1.
 1. The first of these reports includes a bibliography of the publications of the state and of the United States Geological Survey relating to Pennsylvania. Other appendices are: "Preliminary Report on the York Valley Limestone Belt," by M. L. Jandorf; "Geological Origin of the Freshwater Fauna in Pennsylvania," by Dr. A. E. Ortmann; "A Peridotite Dike in Fayette and Greene Counties," by Lloyd B. Smith; "The Mineral Production of Pennsylvania," by R. R. Hise.
 2. The report on graphite includes a general discussion of the history, properties, occurrence, and origin of graphite, with a full statement of its

distribution in the United States. It is concerned chiefly with the production, methods of mining, and manner of milling of graphite in Pennsylvania.

T. T. Q.

The Geography and Industries of Wisconsin. By RAY HUGHES WHITBECK. Wisconsin Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Bull. No. 26. 1913. Pp. 94, pls. 20, figs. 48.

This bulletin is essentially a geographical treatise on the natural resources of the state. It is designed primarily for use in the schools. The mineral production, forest industries, agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation are all in turn discussed with relation to indigenous opportunities and necessities. The volume is well calculated to meet the needs of those for whom it was written.

T. T. Q.

Krystallisationskraft. By RAPHAEL ED. LIESEGANG. Naturwissenschaftliche Umschau, No. 12, Beilage der Chemiker-Zeitung, 1913, Nos. 154, 155.

This article contains a brief summary of the work of various writers who have contributed, since 1836, opinions or experimental data on this subject. Mention is made of the work of Bruhns and Mecklenburg, who used potassium nitrate and alum solutions and reached the conclusion that capillarity and adsorption were probably more important factors than the force of the growing crystals. They found under conditions of alternate wetting and drying that the movement due to capillarity was actually complete before crystallization took place.

The author does not believe that the force of growing crystals can be considered a factor in geologic processes.

E. A. S.

Useful Minerals of the United States. By SAMUEL SANFORD and RALPH W. STONE. U.S. Geol. Surv. Bull. No. 585. Pp. 250. Washington, 1914.

This bulletin contains alphabetical lists of the useful minerals occurring in each of the states, with the localities in each state where each is found. A glossary and mineral index of thirty pages is appended.

A. D. B.